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and new generic assignments recognized in the work, also general index.

Professor Blatchley, to whose industry entomologists are already indebted, has produced another book that will gain for him the thanks of many students of Nature. This time it is about grasshoppers, katydids and their kin. Following the introductory chapter on classification, structure, collecting, preservation of specimens, etc., there follows the "Descriptive Catalogue of the Orthoptera of the Eastern United States and Eastern Canada." Under this caption, which very closely gives the scope of the book, are included the earwigs or Dermaptera, which are often treated separately. The work is an expansion of the author's Orthoptera of Indiana, issued in 1903. In the present volume 353 species and 58 varieties are recognized, of which the author, on page 4, states that he has personally examined all but five. There are keys for the separation of suborders, families, subfamilies, genera and species; each species is also more fully described under a separate heading, with notes on distribution, song (if it has one), habits, etc. There are also many helpful illustrations. The writers who have made observations which the author has used in preparing these accounts are given full credit, and if Mr. Blatchley does not agree with their opinions, both sides are stated, so that the student will be aware that doubt exists.

It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Blatchley does not agree with some other students as to the limits of certain species, or the names by which they should be known. At the present time we do not know exactly how many species of oaks inhabit eastern North America, nor are botanists agreed as to the names in use; grasshoppers have been studied much less, and are far more elusive. The writer, for instance, from his experience afield and from the specimens collected on Long Island and Staten Island, thinks that *Spharagemon wyomingianum* Thomas and *Spharagemon scudderi* Morse should be considered as distinct, while Mr. Blatchley thinks that *scudderi* is a "synonym of *wyomingianum*," but as usual he devotes much space to the dissenting opinions. Gradually these matters will be more fully adjusted, and meanwhile the entomologist will be thankful that he has at hand so useful and accurate a book containing information often in great detail concerning the Orthoptera of eastern North America.

WM. T. DAVIS.

MANUAL OF THE ORTHOPTERA OF NEW ENGLAND, INCLUDING THE LOCUSTS, GRASSHOPPERS, CRICKETS, AND THEIR ALLIES. BY ALBERT P. MORSE. Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History. Vol. 35, No. 6, pp. 197-556, plates 10-29. April, 1920.

This excellent work, which shows great care in its preparation and knowledge of the subjects treated, has been promised to students of Nature for several years, and will now be received with much appreciation. The intro-

duction covers every phase of the subject, such as history of New England Orthopterology, collections of New England Orthoptera, classification, anatomy, habits, geographical distribution, methods of collecting and preserving, etc. The sequence of the families is changed from that of Mr. Scudder's catalogue of 1900, and more nearly conforms to that of Westwood and Kirby, except that the long-horned grasshoppers or Tettigoniidæ precede the crickets. A further change has been made in placing the burrowing crickets and pygmy locusts last in their respective families.

The total number of Orthoptera and Dermaptera recorded from New England is 132, of which probably 104 are native and 28 introduced. Undoubtedly several other species known to occur in the State of New York will in time be found in New England.

In the account of the broad-winged katydid, *Pterophylla camellifolia*, there is a quotation from Dr. Harris stating that the eggs of that species are laid in two contiguous rows along the surface of a twig, the bark of which is previously shaved off or made rough with her piercer. Dr. Harris in his "Insects Injurious to Vegetation" states that he is "indebted to Miss Morris for specimens of these eggs." Evidently Miss Morris sent the Doctor the eggs of *Microcentrum* and not of *Pterophylla*, for we have several times seen the broad-winged katydid laying its eggs in slits in pine bark and in that of the common locust. Others have had similar experience. Dr. Packard, Wm. Saunders and Prof. Kellogg all make the same or nearly the same statement regarding the eggs of the broad-winged katydid, and all no doubt copied from Dr. Harris.

On the six colored plates some of the more strikingly marked species are shown, also the several kinds of tree-crickets, while most of the other plates are devoted to finely executed outline figures of structural characters. There is an accented list of scientific names, also a glossary.

WM. T. DAVIS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF MARCH 16.

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held at 8 P. M. on March 16, 1920, in the American Museum of Natural History, Vice-President John D. Sherman, Jr., in the chair, with nineteen (19) members and five visitors present.

The Treasurer read a letter from Farmer's Loan & Trust Co., acknowledging addition of \$100 to the Permanent Fund.

Mr. E. A. Smith, 2 Arden St., New York City, was elected an active member.

Several items in current numbers of "Science" were read. Mr. John